

## U. S. TROOPS BRING PEACE TO MINERS

Their Arrival Ends the  
Fighting Around  
Trinidad.

### LEADERS READY TO OBEY THEIR BEHESTS

Officer Receives Four in Con-  
ference to Agree on  
Peace.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]  
Denver, April 30.—Apparent peace pre-  
vails throughout the southern Colorado  
coal fields to-night. Federal troops are in  
charge of the "terror zone." Since their  
arrival at 8 o'clock this morning not a  
shot has been fired.

The federal troops may prevent actual  
bloodshed, but unless their presence ends  
the strike there can be no peace. The  
miners welcomed the government troops  
with open arms. They believe it means  
recognition of their union.

Major Holbrook, in charge of the troops  
from Fort Leavenworth, has not yet de-  
manded that the strikers turn their arms  
over to the government soldiers, but such  
a demand is expected to-morrow. In view  
of this fact William Diamond, organizer  
for the United Mine Workers, in charge  
of the Trinidad office, stated what seemed  
to be the general position of the strikers  
to-day.

"The strikers will comply with every  
command of the federal authorities," he  
said, "provided we are assured that the  
mines are to be closed and that the fed-  
eral troops are to remain in the field until  
this difficulty is settled."

"If the government troops will disarm  
the mine guards and the state troops, the  
miners will surrender their arms."

"In any event the surrender will be  
made by the men as individuals. The  
guns belong to them and are their prop-  
erty. They are not the property of the  
United Mine Workers of America."

Nineteen coal mine operating com-  
panies of Colorado—practically all with-  
in the state—refused today to consider  
a suggestion made by Chairman M. D.  
Foster, of the House Mines Committee,  
that negotiations for settlement of the  
strike be undertaken on the basis that  
the recognition of unions had been form-  
ally waived by the United Mine Work-  
ers of America.

This refusal was announced after a  
telegram, which Dr. Foster had sent to  
John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in New York,  
calling on him to settle the strike with-  
out recognizing the union, had been re-  
ferred to the mining companies of this  
state.

A conference between the strikers  
chiefs and Major Holbrook was held at  
the latter's suggestion. Major Holbrook  
received representatives of the strikers  
and the conference lasted about an hour.  
At its close, Major Holbrook gave out the  
following statement:

"Major Holbrook met William Diamond,  
John Brown, Armando Pelizzari and  
Frank T. Miner in conference on the sub-  
ject of existing conditions in Las Animas  
County. It is believed that as result  
satisfactory relations have been estab-  
lished and that acts of violence will cease.  
"The conference of the strikers ex-  
pressed themselves as willing to give all  
the assistance in their power toward  
bringing about normal conditions."

The union men seemed satisfied with the  
result of their talk. They said the major  
appeared inclined to be fair and that they  
had every reason to believe a programme  
of fairness would prevail as long as the  
federal troops occupied the zone.

The inquest into the twenty-five deaths  
at Ludlow, which was to be resumed to-  
day, was postponed until to-morrow. The  
jury, however, inspected the Ludlow bat-  
tle field again.

Federal soldiers are patrolling the Pre-  
mont County district, and under Captain  
Parker, superintended the militiamen at  
Walsenburg to-night. The regulars will  
occupy the Ludlow district to-morrow,  
and the national guardmen from both  
Walsenburg and Ludlow are expected to  
reach Denver by to-morrow night.

Thus far the strikers have surrendered  
no arms either to the militia or the fed-  
eral troops. Leaders are engaged to-night  
in going among the hills of Southern Col-  
orado, urging the men to disperse and  
return to their homes, but, according to  
John Lawson, international board mem-  
ber of the United Mine Workers of Amer-  
ica, they have not been told to give up  
their weapons.

The immediate withdrawal of state  
troops from the strike zone and the  
speedy disarmament of all mine guards  
are among the conditions named by the  
union leaders.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, April 30.—A telegram pre-  
sented by Senator Kenyon expressing a  
protest on the part of Iowa labor unions  
against the conditions prevailing in the  
Colorado coal mining district evoked a  
vehement protest from Senator Martine  
against the employment of armed guards.  
The Senator from New Jersey said:

"I am opposed to employing armed  
guards as mine guards. Ever since I had  
the honor to be on a committee to make  
an investigation in the coal fields of West  
Virginia I have considered such practice  
a disgrace to this country. I have intro-  
duced a bill providing a fine of \$5,000  
and imprisonment for one year for any-  
body who employs such thugs as mine  
guards. But that bill sleeps the sleep of  
the righteous and just. In the Committee on  
Labor and Education. If it had been  
passed I believe that the shameful tra-  
gedies now being enacted in Colorado  
would have been avoided. To-day in Col-  
orado the people are deprived of their  
constitutional rights. The Senate ought  
to do something to stop forever this evil  
of employing armed thugs to shoot down  
men and women like dogs in a kennel.  
"This is a monstrous proposition—the  
shooting down of men and women like  
cats and dogs."

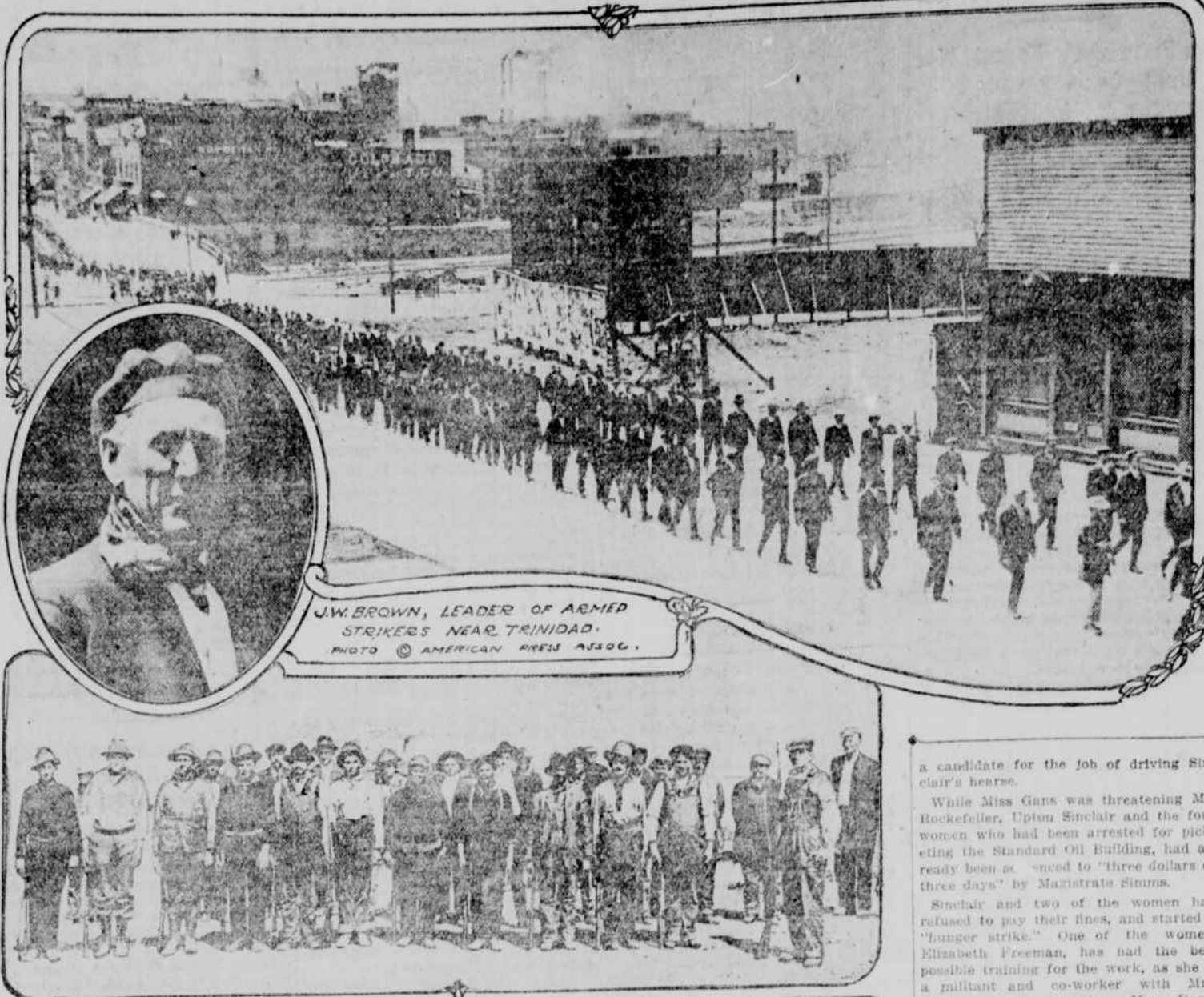
"As I understand it, federal troops are  
now in the coal strike field in Colorado  
for the purpose of restoring peace," said  
Senator Warren.

"Yes," said Mr. Martine, "but action  
has been tardy almost to sluggishness."  
"Mr. President, there was a coal strike  
in West Virginia last year," said Sena-  
tor Chilton, "and it was like any other  
clash between mine operators and miners.  
I think that the Senator from New Jer-  
sey is extreme in his statements. I do  
not think the situation in West Virginia  
was half as bad as the strike troubles in  
Paterson, N. J., the Senator's own state."

### Baer's Death Lamented.

Philadelphia, April 30.—Directors of the  
Reading Company today adopted a minute  
on the death of George F. Baer, who was  
buried yesterday. No announcement  
of any plans for a successor to Mr. Baer  
was made public.

## MINE STRIKERS PARADING IN STREETS OF TRINIDAD, COL.



J.W. BROWN, LEADER OF ARMED  
STRIKERS NEAR TRINIDAD.  
PHOTO © AMERICAN PRESS ASSOC.

Volunteer militia who fought with strikers.

## "ROCKEFELLER'S WAR" DENIED AS INFAMOUS BY FINANCIER

Aroused by Attacks Over Colorado Riots, John D.,  
Jr., Issues New Statement—Disclaims Responsibility  
for Events That Caused Loss of Life.

To describe the situation in Colorado as  
"Rockefeller's War" is infamous, accord-  
ing to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in a state-  
ment given out here last night.

He asserted that "the deplorable loss of  
life in Colorado, especially that among  
the women and children, which has so  
aroused public feeling, did not occur in  
conflicts between the owners of the min-  
ing properties and the strikers, but in  
conflicts between the strikers and troops  
of the State of Colorado."

"Concerning the events in the Trinidad  
district," he continues, "the Lieutenant  
Governor of Colorado said:

"My investigations of the riots near  
Trinidad have disclosed the most terrible  
conditions—conditions which have never  
been equalled in this or any other state.  
Even granting all of the strikers' claims  
concerning the actions of the militia, it is  
not justifiable that the strikers them-  
selves should murder women and children  
as they have done to-day and are doing,  
nor for them to burn and destroy hun-  
dreds of thousands of dollars worth of  
property."

"They have no justification for murder-  
ing men, whose only offense is that  
they are seeking to earn a living without  
a permit from the United Mine Workers  
of America."

"The trouble was started by the strikers  
killing a non-union man, whose only  
offense was in walking to his work with-  
out their permission."

"To describe this condition as 'Rocke-  
feller's war,' as has been done by certain  
of the sensational newspapers and speak-  
ers, is infamous. Our interest is solely in  
the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company,  
which is simply one of a large number of  
coal operating companies in Colorado."

"J. C. Osgood, president of the Victor-  
American Fuel Company, one of the other  
large coal companies in Colorado, gave  
the following statement to-day: 'The idea  
that Mr. Rockefeller is responsible for  
the strike is absurd, for the other coal  
companies would not have recognized the  
unions regardless of what action he took  
with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Com-  
pany. The latter company does only  
about 20 per cent of the coal business in  
Colorado.' This shows that our interest  
in the coal business in Colorado is only  
about 12 per cent of the total."

"William E. Green, secretary-treasurer  
of the United Mine Workers of America,  
has issued a statement, saying: 'Nor is  
it true, as Mr. Rockefeller says, that the  
question in contention is the unionizing of  
the mines. This has not been and is not  
now the issue.'"

"In this connection, I desire to quote  
the following letter from the Governor of  
Colorado, dated November 27, 1913, and  
the reply of the operators of the same date,  
showing that the recognition of the union  
was the only issue that presented any  
difficulty, and that the operators accepted  
it full of the Governor's suggestion:

"J. F. Walborn, John C. Osgood, D. W.  
Brown, operators, and T. K. Evans,  
Archibald Allison, David Hammond, miners,  
Denver."

"Gentlemen: Having listened to your  
conference and believing from representa-  
tions made that there is no material dif-  
ference between you sufficient to warrant  
a continuance of the present difficulties,  
I desire to make a suggestion for the ter-  
mination of the present industrial dispute."

"The one apparently insurmountable  
obstacle to a settlement was the recogni-  
tion of the union, and almost every other  
material difference between you hinged  
about that question or is covered by exist-  
ing law."

"There is no law compelling the oper-  
ators to recognize the union nor to permit  
the employees to exact that recognition."  
The statute does provide, however, for the  
right to join a union if the miners so  
wish without coercion or interference.

This law has been read to all the con-  
ferrees and its provisions agreed to by  
each conferee.

"The strikers will comply with every  
command of the federal authorities," he  
said, "provided we are assured that the  
mines are to be closed and that the fed-  
eral troops are to remain in the field until  
this difficulty is settled."

"If the government troops will disarm  
the mine guards and the state troops, the  
miners will surrender their arms."

"In any event the surrender will be  
made by the men as individuals. The  
guns belong to them and are their prop-  
erty. They are not the property of the  
United Mine Workers of America."

Nineteen coal mine operating com-  
panies of Colorado—practically all with-  
in the state—refused today to consider  
a suggestion made by Chairman M. D.  
Foster, of the House Mines Committee,  
that negotiations for settlement of the  
strike be undertaken on the basis that  
the recognition of unions had been form-  
ally waived by the United Mine Work-  
ers of America.

This refusal was announced after a  
telegram, which Dr. Foster had sent to  
John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in New York,  
calling on him to settle the strike with-  
out recognizing the union, had been re-  
ferred to the mining companies of this  
state.

A conference between the strikers  
chiefs and Major Holbrook was held at  
the latter's suggestion. Major Holbrook  
received representatives of the strikers  
and the conference lasted about an hour.  
At its close, Major Holbrook gave out the  
following statement:

"Major Holbrook met William Diamond,  
John Brown, Armando Pelizzari and  
Frank T. Miner in conference on the sub-  
ject of existing conditions in Las Animas  
County. It is believed that as result  
satisfactory relations have been estab-  
lished and that acts of violence will cease.  
"The conference of the strikers ex-  
pressed themselves as willing to give all  
the assistance in their power toward  
bringing about normal conditions."

The union men seemed satisfied with the  
result of their talk. They said the major  
appeared inclined to be fair and that they  
had every reason to believe a programme  
of fairness would prevail as long as the  
federal troops occupied the zone.

The inquest into the twenty-five deaths  
at Ludlow, which was to be resumed to-  
day, was postponed until to-morrow. The  
jury, however, inspected the Ludlow bat-  
tle field again.

Federal soldiers are patrolling the Pre-  
mont County district, and under Captain  
Parker, superintended the militiamen at  
Walsenburg to-night. The regulars will  
occupy the Ludlow district to-morrow,  
and the national guardmen from both  
Walsenburg and Ludlow are expected to  
reach Denver by to-morrow night.

Thus far the strikers have surrendered  
no arms either to the militia or the fed-  
eral troops. Leaders are engaged to-night  
in going among the hills of Southern Col-  
orado, urging the men to disperse and  
return to their homes, but, according to  
John Lawson, international board mem-  
ber of the United Mine Workers of Amer-  
ica, they have not been told to give up  
their weapons.

The immediate withdrawal of state  
troops from the strike zone and the  
speedy disarmament of all mine guards  
are among the conditions named by the  
union leaders.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, April 30.—A telegram pre-  
sented by Senator Kenyon expressing a  
protest on the part of Iowa labor unions  
against the conditions prevailing in the  
Colorado coal mining district evoked a  
vehement protest from Senator Martine  
against the employment of armed guards.  
The Senator from New Jersey said:

"I am opposed to employing armed  
guards as mine guards. Ever since I had  
the honor to be on a committee to make  
an investigation in the coal fields of West  
Virginia I have considered such practice  
a disgrace to this country. I have intro-  
duced a bill providing a fine of \$5,000  
and imprisonment for one year for any-  
body who employs such thugs as mine  
guards. But that bill sleeps the sleep of  
the righteous and just. In the Committee on  
Labor and Education. If it had been  
passed I believe that the shameful tra-  
gedies now being enacted in Colorado  
would have been avoided. To-day in Col-  
orado the people are deprived of their  
constitutional rights. The Senate ought  
to do something to stop forever this evil  
of employing armed thugs to shoot down  
men and women like dogs in a kennel.  
"This is a monstrous proposition—the  
shooting down of men and women like  
cats and dogs."

"As I understand it, federal troops are  
now in the coal strike field in Colorado  
for the purpose of restoring peace," said  
Senator Warren.

"Yes," said Mr. Martine, "but action  
has been tardy almost to sluggishness."  
"Mr. President, there was a coal strike  
in West Virginia last year," said Sena-  
tor Chilton, "and it was like any other  
clash between mine operators and miners.  
I think that the Senator from New Jer-  
sey is extreme in his statements. I do  
not think the situation in West Virginia  
was half as bad as the strike troubles in  
Paterson, N. J., the Senator's own state."

### Baer's Death Lamented.

Philadelphia, April 30.—Directors of the  
Reading Company today adopted a minute  
on the death of George F. Baer, who was  
buried yesterday. No announcement  
of any plans for a successor to Mr. Baer  
was made public.

## "MOURNERS" MOB AFTER ROCKEFELLER

Continued from page 1

day. If Mr. Rockefeller comes out to  
go to a board meeting the hearse will  
follow him. When he goes home at  
night the hearse still will be close  
behind. If he attempts to go to the  
theatre in the evening the vehicle of  
death will be at his heels.

The police put some credence in the  
story, and are busily devising means  
for frustrating the plan.

Yesterday's demonstrations began in  
front of The Tribune Building a little  
after 12 o'clock, when "Sweet Marie"  
Ganz made a fiery harangue to the  
nocturnal crowd, denouncing Rockefeller  
and calling on the crowd to follow her  
to 26 Broadway.

"I haven't come here to talk about the  
flag or Mexico," she shouted. "I'm  
going to lead a delegation against John  
D. Rockefeller, Jr. I want you to come  
along and wipe him off the face of the  
earth. I want you to show him that  
he's got to take action in the Colorado  
strike."

"If he doesn't, I personally will take  
action. Then will his \$50,000,000 buy  
his life back. It will not. Follow me!"  
and, jumping off her soapbox, she  
started down Park Row and Broadway.  
The mob, amounting to more than a  
thousand, streamed after her, brushing  
off the sidewalks all who did not join  
in.

Fearing that the police would stop  
her, she dodged into the "mourners"  
march in front of the Standard Oil  
Building, slipping into the hallway be-  
fore any policeman on duty could stop  
her. She made a dash for the elevator  
running full into a big special police-  
man, who asked her where she was  
going.

"Who in h— are you?" she shouted,  
brushing him aside. A moment later  
she was in the elevator, telling the  
operator that if he didn't run the car  
she'd put him out and do it herself.  
She jumped out at the fourteenth floor  
and pounced on the fat negro doorman.

"Tell Rockefeller I want to see him,  
you black —!" she yelled. "I'll shoot  
him, you tell him, unless he arbitrates the  
Colorado strike. I'll kill him, the —!"

The negro scurried back to the partition.  
He put his head out of an inner  
door a moment later to tell Miss Ganz  
that Rockefeller was out.

Storming and threatening, "Marie" left.  
Meanwhile her friends outside had fared  
badly. Both "Becky" Edelson and Berka-  
man were hit with lemons and bananas,  
peels, but the thing that enraged them  
most occurred after they had retreated  
down Broadway to Battery Park.

Jeers for "Sweet Marie."

There Miss Ganz clambered to the top  
of a lumber pile at the upper end of  
the park. A crowd of two thousand gath-  
ered, jeering and yelling at her and her  
two companions, who had climbed up be-  
side her. She shrieked out the name of  
Rockefeller, applying the same epithets  
she had used in his office, and crying that  
she would "kill him if he did not arbi-  
trate."

Twice the crowd surged forward and  
swept her and her friends off their perch,  
but they fought their way back, their  
voices breaking shrilly through the roar  
of the crowd. The police were almost  
powerless to protect the speakers, and if  
they had the threats against the Stand-  
ard Oil man they took no notice of them.

Then Charles Mastrogia, a clerk at 111  
Broadway, stuck out his tongue at the  
Ganz woman. She stopped in the middle  
of a epithet, speeches with rage, she  
pointed him out to the police, who  
grabbed and hurried him away. Later he  
was taken before Magistrate Sims, fined  
a dollar and locked up until 4 o'clock in  
the afternoon.

A touch of humor was furnished by an  
elaborate, black-coated anarchist, who  
wore a black hat and a badge of the  
"Thou Shalt Not Kill" variety. He said  
that he had decided for the time being  
to abandon his last name and that he  
should, during the disturbances, be known  
merely as "Paul." It is said that he is  
a candidate for the job of driving Sin-  
clair's hearse.

While Miss Ganz was threatening Mr.  
Rockefeller, Upton Sinclair and the four  
women who had been arrested for pick-  
eting the Standard Oil Building, had al-  
ready been released to "three dollars or  
three days" by Magistrate Sims.

Sinclair and two of the women had  
refused to pay their fines, and started a  
"hunger strike." One of the women,  
Elizabeth Freeman, has had the best  
possible training for the work, as she is  
a militant and co-worker with Mrs.  
Pankhurst, but the other, Mrs. Donna  
Leitner, an artist, of 210 East 33d st., has  
had no previous experience and is ex-  
pected to fare badly.

There are no fears for Sinclair's ability  
to go without his three meals a day. He  
has been a month without tasting food,  
according to his testimony in several  
magazine articles, and is one of the most  
expert fasters in this country. He lasts  
on every occasion and preaches it as a  
cure-all for everything in the catalogue  
of human ills but broken bones.

Mrs. Belle Silberman, of 93 Avenue O,  
Flatbush, paid her fine under protest,  
and the husband of Mrs. Margaret Rem-  
ington Charter, of 236 West 11th st., paid  
his wife's before she could "stop him."

Sinclair accuses Rockefeller.

When sentenced Sinclair rose in his  
seat and made a speech.  
"I had a moral purpose when I went to  
26 Broadway," said he. "I wanted to  
bring home to Mr. Rockefeller the feeling  
that he is responsible for the murders in  
Colorado."

"You are making a speech," said the  
magistrate.  
"This is a serious crisis of my life. I  
am facing a physical breakdown," an-  
swered Sinclair.

The magistrate assured Sinclair that  
the prison physician would take good  
care of him, and the author replied that  
the court was governed by the "invasion  
government."

"No invisible government in this court,"  
snapped Magistrate Sims. "You can't  
break the law."

"Pardon me! I should not have said  
that. The phrase 'invisible government'  
is not mine—it's President Wilson's. I  
believe he would say with me that Stand-  
ard Oil is the most important part of our  
invisible government," commented Sin-  
clair.

"I say to you that I will go to jail and  
lie there till I am carried out dead, it  
seems to me I'm going to declare a hunger  
strike."

"All right—if you like," said the court,  
smiling pleasantly.  
Mrs. Inez Milholland-Baisevain was an  
early arrival at court.

"They might just as well stop funerals,"  
she declared, hotly. "Mr. Sinclair and  
the others most assuredly have my sup-  
port. Will I march? Well, I'm busy,  
you know. It's the proper thing to do—  
we must make a protest."

Mrs. Upton Sinclair, the second wife of  
the "essential monogamist," whose other  
spouse cast him off for Harry Kemp, the  
tramp poet, was vigorous last night in  
her approval of the author's tactics. She  
herself has been an indefatigable  
"mourner."

"I want to say just one thing," she said.  
"It is that it seems to me a sad and  
pathetic thing that there are hundreds,  
probably thousands, of women in New  
York to-day who, as they purchase ex-  
pensive and conspicuous clothes in which  
to parade on Fifth ave. and in ballrooms  
and restaurants, are accusing me and  
these other unscrupulous women who are  
with me of making a vulgar spectacle of  
ourselves when we walk in a mourning  
procession for the murdered women and  
children of the Colorado mine districts."

"Do they think that we crave cheap  
notoriety? Then I ask them what they  
crave when they wear \$100 worth of  
plumes in their hats? I feel I would  
rather see Upton in jail for this cause  
than have him free, now that things have  
taken such a decisive turn."

Sinclair, seated comfortably in his cell  
late in the afternoon, issued a blast of  
his own against magistrates, capitalists,  
the police and various other agencies which  
have figured in his career of the last few  
days.

"A magistrate holds that anything  
which draws together a few people is  
disorderly conduct," he said, "and this is  
absurd on the face of it. We have the  
right to have policemen with us in our  
mourning to keep the crowd moving."  
Rockefeller stated that he wasn't con-  
cerned about what the police did with us,  
but while in the anteroom of his office  
I saw a man go in and out several times,  
and later I saw the same man talking  
very earnestly to policemen outside.

"Strikes are becoming more and more  
frequent and revolution is inevitable. The  
capitalists may try to oppose armed re-  
sistance, in which case we shall have  
bloodshed and confusion. The question is  
whether we who still believe in political  
action can act quickly enough to avert  
the clash."

"The doctrine of the open shop is a  
sentence of slow extermination upon the  
working class—a sentence that year after  
year, automatically, they shall have less  
and less of the necessities of life. To  
press this doctrine is one way of being  
a murderer. Workingmen are being driv-

en to the margins of starvation."

Mr. Tobin lives at 173 Rutland Road.

## COLLEGE GIRLS PLAN FUN

Barnard Alumnae Committee to  
Provide Outings.

The college girl in New York need  
not be lonely, however much her un-  
learned sister may suffer in her hall  
bedroom. The Barnard College Alumnae  
Committee on Athletics will provide Sat-  
urday and Sunday outings for college  
women.

The spring programme includes Sat-  
urday afternoons of horseback riding,  
hockey and long tramps in the country.  
On summer Sundays there will be pic-  
nics on the beaches or in the country.  
The first walk will be May 19, to Grassy  
Sprain Reservoir, Westchester County.

June 6 will be college day. The plans  
include a ride to some lake with a  
beach, on which games can be played  
and a bonfire built. About 600 collegians  
are expected at this outing. No men  
need apply.

## MAY DAY PARADE FOR SOCIALISTS

Eight-hour Demonstrations for  
Three Boroughs—Clash with  
Anarchists Likely.

The first day in May, which is celebrat-  
ed by socialists and the socialist trade  
unions as International labor day each  
year, will be signalized by more parades  
here than usual to-day. This will be due  
to the conflicting feelings among workers  
on the Mexican war and the Colorado  
mine strike.

The Manhattan eight-hour demon-  
stration will wind up with the usual mass  
meeting and speeches at Union Square,  
but as the anarchists also propose to hold  
a meeting in Union Square this after-  
noon the police may be kept on the jump  
in preventing a clash.

There will be socialist and trade union  
demonstrations in Brooklyn and The  
Bronx as well, the Bronx demonstration  
being the principal affair. The socialist  
wing of the Manhattan demonstration will  
meet in the neighborhood of 17th, 18th  
and 19th sts., Irving Place and Third  
ave., a parade to precede the mass meet-  
ing.

In this parade will be many unions in  
the building and miscellaneous trades, the  
Lithuanian, German, Finnish, Hungarian,  
Slovak, Polish, Scandinavian, Bohemian  
and Italian branches of the Socialist party  
and members of the "Church of the Revo-  
lution."

The parade will move at 1 p. m. and the  
line of march will be from 19th st. to Sec-  
ond ave., to Fourth ave., to University  
Place, to Washington Square, to Fifth  
ave., to 22d st., to Fourth ave., to 17th st.,  
to Union Square.

Unions in the United Hebrew Trades,  
which take in many thousands of cloth-  
ing workers, will meet at Rutgers Square  
and will march through the East Side,  
joining the uptown paraders at 4th st.

A parade of socialists and trade unions  
this afternoon in the Brownsville district  
of Brooklyn will start from the Labor  
Lyceum, in Willoughby ave. About 25,000  
marchers, it is expected, will be in line.

Socialists in The Bronx will celebrate  
by holding four mass meetings at differ-  
ent points. Eight-hour work day and  
socialist speeches will be made at all the  
four meetings.

A May Day celebration will be held this  
afternoon by the children of the socialist  
schools. They will parade from the Labor  
Temple, in East 84th st., to Sulzer's Park,  
at Mulberry Bend Park at 19th a. m. to-  
morrow. The Anti-Militarist League of the  
anarchists will hold their celebration. It is  
to be followed by mass meetings in the  
afternoon at Union Square and at Cooper  
Union in the evening.

## \$1,800 FOR MAHOGANY BED

Rare Chippendale Brings Top  
Price at Crawford Sale.

An extremely rare Chippendale four-  
post bedstead in mahogany, which is  
said to have been exhibited in London  
for some years as the most remarkable  
of its kind, brought \$1,800, the top price  
yesterday, at the third afternoon sale  
of the Crawford collection at the American  
Art Galleries.

That price included the draperies, con-  
sisting of three pairs of head and foot  
curtains, head cloth, sunburst and  
valance of yellow brocade trimmed with  
cut and ball fringe. Otto Bernet, as  
agent, was the purchaser. He also gave  
\$50 for a Chippendale mahogany cabinet  
with cabriole legs and dolphin feet.

For a set of original Chippendale ma-  
hogany dining chairs—ten in all—H. C.  
Matthews paid \$80, and for an English  
octagonal library desk of Santo Domingo  
mahogany W. W. Sherman, as agent,  
gave \$425. Mrs. Robertson's bid of  
\$120 was the highest for a set of antique  
Chippendale ladder back chairs, and for  
a pair of elaborately carved Chippendale  
mahogany armchairs P. Lackhardt gave  
\$100.

An oval mahogany occasional table,  
in the Chippendale style, was sold to J.  
N. Davis for \$36. The other purchasers  
included Mrs. G. F. Brewster, who gave  
\$20 for a red lacquer bench, decorated  
with metallic colors in the Adam style;  
Mrs. Chichester, C. Munn, Jr., and W.  
E. Benjamin.

The total for the session was \$2,222,  
giving a total to date of \$2,845.50. The  
sale concludes with this afternoon's  
session.

## BIT ON A PEARL

VALUED AT \$350

Secretary to Justice Stapleton  
Gets Birthday Gift for Daugh-  
ter in Oyster.

The small daughter of Clarence Tobin,  
secretary to Supreme Court Justice Sta-  
pleton, is going to get a \$20 birthday  
present on Sunday. Her father gave the  
secret away in Reisenweber's restaurant  
last night after he had almost swallowed  
the present.

Mr. Tobin and his wife were eating oys-  
ters on the half shell. Mr. Tobin's face  
suddenly assumed a "pained expression."  
He raised his napkin to his mouth, and  
summoned the waiter in indignant tones.  
He unfolded his napkin and wrathfully